

## The Foundation of Constantinople 275

the foot of Constantine's Column. It was in this arch nearly half a century later that the great Arian controversy was ended in 381, and here that the Holy Spirit was declared equal to the Father and the Son. Since the Ottoman conquest this arch—the sole survivor of all that in Byzantine times once stood in the region of what is now the Hagia Sophia—has been used as an arsenal and military museum. On its walls hang suits of armour, helmets, axes, spears, and swords of a bygone age, while the ground floor is stacked with modern rifles. The temple of "the Peace that Passeth Understanding" has been transformed into a temple of war. % Grosvenor well sums up its history in the fine verse, "Saint Irene is a prodigious hearthstone, which all the ashes of religion and of triumph and of ruin have grown cold." There is yet another church in Constantinople which calls for notice. It is the one which Constantine dedicated to the Holy Trinity, though its name was soon afterwards changed to that of the Holy Apostles, in honour of the remains of Timothy, Andrew, and Luke, the body of St. Matthias, the head of James, the brother of Jesus, and the head of St. Stephen, which were enshrined under the great High Altar. So rich a store of relics was held to justify the change of name. It was from the pulpit of this Church of the Holy Apostles that John Chrysostom denounced the Empress Eudoxia, but the chief title of the building to remembrance is that it is for centuries the Mausoleum of Constantinople's emperors and Patriarchs. None but members\* of